

SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1904

...Mr. Dooley on The Duties of a Vice President...

BY F. P. DUNNE

"I've told me who ye are with fr presidint," said Mr. Hennessy, "but who are ye goin' to vote fr fr vice presidint?"

"I haven't med up me mind," said Mr. Dooley. "They're both good an' great men. Hinnerly Gassaway Davis is a fine ol' Virginian (West) gentleman. Through his middle name he is related to William J. Bryan, an' he is father-in-law of another great man, Sinitor Elkins. Mr. Davis is eighty-two years old an' has forty million dollars or is forty million years old an' has eighty-two dollars. I'm not sure which, but annyhow th' figures passes belief. He is a good man an' it is thought this his ripe judgment and still riper fortune will add gr-rear strength to th' ticket. I see in th' pa-spers that he looks twenty years younger than his years an' I'll bet that before th' campaign is over he'll feel three million dollars younger in his bank roll."

"Th' Republican candidate is th' Hon'able Charles Fairbanks, who hails fr'm Injany. Hooe th' wurrd hail. He has almost th' same qualifications fr th' lofty office fr which he has been unanimously chosen be th' treasurer iv th' campaign comity. He is not quite th' statesman that Hinnerly is. He misses it be about thirty-nine millions. Still, he has enough to do his jooty worthily through th' campaign. Sinitor Fairbanks has a fine war record. He served throughout th' rebellion as cashier to th' First National Bank iv Terry Hut an' has ever since given most iv his time an' labor to his country an' his country's railroads. He is strongly in favor iv preservin' th' good standard an' as much iv it as possible. Hinnerly Davis doesn't care so much about goold. He has all kinds. An' there in a few well chosen wuruds, Hinnerly, is th' bio-graphy iv th' two men, wan iv whom will serve this country as vice presidint fr th' nex' four years in Wash'nton, an' th' other will serve it jus' as much be stayin' at home."

"It's strange about th' vice presidency, Hinnerly. Th' prisdinty is th' highest office in th' gift iv th' people. The vice prisdinty is th' nex' highest an' th' lowest. It isn't a crime exactly. Ye can't be sint to jail fr it, but it's a kind iv disgrace. It's like writin' anonymous letters. Whin Sinitor Elkins is asked about his father-in-law now, he shakes his head an' says: 'We don't speak iv him anny more in th' family.' At a convention nearly all th' dillygates lave as soon as they've nomynated th' prisdint fr fear wan iv thim will be nomynated fr vice prisdint. They offered it to me frind Joe Cannon, an' th' language he used brought th' blush iv shame to th' cheeks iv a naygur dillygate fr'm Allybamy. They found a man fr'm Wisconsin who was in dhrink an' had almost nomynated him whin his wife came in an' dhraged him away fr'm temptation. Th' way they got Sinitor Fairbanks to accept was be showin' him a pitcher iv ur gr-rear an' noble prisdint thryin' to jump a horse over a six-foot fence. An' they on'y prevailed upon Hinnerly Davis to take this almost onequaled honor be tellin' him that th' rason th' Sage iv Escopus didn't speak earlier was because he has weak lungs."

"Why is it, I wonder, that ivrybody runs away fr'm a nomynation fr vice prisdint as if it was an indictment be th' gran' jury? It usen't to be so. I've hollered meself black in th' face fr ol' man Thurman an' Hendricks iv Injany. In th' ol' days, whin th' boys had nomynated some unknown man fr'm New

York fr prisdint, they turned in an' nomynated a gr-rear an' well known man fr'm the west fr vice prisdint. Th' candidate fr vice prisdint was all iv th' ticket we ever see durin' a campaign. Th' la-ad they put up fr prisdint stayed down east an' was never allowed to open his mouth except in writin' beure witnesses, but th' candidate fr vice prisdint wint fr'm wan end iv th' country to th' other howlin' again th' tariff an' th' other immortal issues, now dead. I nivr voted fr Grover Cleveland. I wudn't vote fr him anny more thn he'd vote fr me. I voted fr ol' man Thurman an' Tom Hendricks an' Adly Stevenson before he become a professional vice prisdint. They thought it was an honor, but if ye'd read their bio-

iv funds, they'll raise th' wind be goin' around an' threatenin' pluthrycrats with th' nomynation. Ye'll hear people say: 'That boy will come to no good end. He will be vice prisdint.'

"If ye say about a man that he's good prisdintial timber, he'll buy ye a dhrink. If ye say he's good vice prisdintial timber, ye mane that he isn't good enough to be cut into shingles an' ye'd better be careful. It's strange, too, because it's a good job. I think a man cut put in four years comfortably in th' place if he was a sound sleeper. What are his jooties, says we? Well, durin' th' campaign he has to do a good deal iv th' rough outside wurruk. Th' candidate fr prisdint is at home pickin' out th' big wurruks in

in th' campaign, hoppin' fr'm town to town, speakin', shakin' hands with th' popple, who call him Hal or Charlie; dodgin' bricks, fightin' with his audjeence an' diggin' up fr th' d-nance comity. He has to be an all-round man. He must be a good speaker, a pleasant man with th' ladies, a fair boxer an' a rasser, something iv a liar an' if he's a Republican campaignin' in Missouri, an active sprinter. If he has all thim qualities, he may or may not rayceive a majority at th' polls an' no wan will know whether they voted fr him or not."

"Well, he's licted. Th' illictors call on th' candidate fr prisdint an' hand him th' office. They notify th' candidate fr vice prisdint through th' personal

ther, he gives three cheers an' departs with a heavy heart. Th' feelin' iv th' vice prisdint about th' prisdint's well-bein' is very deep. On rainy days he calls at th' White House an' begs th' prisdint not to go out without his rubbers. He has Mrs. Vice Prisdint knit him a shawl to protect his throat again th' night air. If th' prisdint has a touch iv fever, th' vice prisdint gets a touch iv fever himself. He has th' doctor on th' 'phone durin' th' night. 'Doc, I hear th' prisdint is onwell,' he says. 'Cud I do annything fr him—anythin' like dhravin' his salary or appintin' th' postmaster at Injyanapolis?' It is principally because iv th' vice prisdint that most iv our prisdints have enjoyed such rugged health. Th' vice prisdint guards th' prisdint an' th' prisdint, after sinitin' th' vice prisdint, con-cludes that it wud be better fr th' country if he shud live yet awhile. 'Dye know,' says th' prisdint to th' vice prisdint, 'Ivry time I see you I feel thn years younger.' 'Ye'er kind wurruks,' says th' vice prisdint, 'brings tears to me eyes. My wife was sayin' on'y this mornin' how comfortable we are in our little flat.' Some vice prisdints have been so anxious fr th' prisdint's safety that they've had to be warned out th' White House grounds."

"Aside fr'm th' arjoos duties iv lookin' after th' prisdint's health, it is th' business iv th' vice prisdint to preside over th' deliberations iv th' sinit. Ivry mornin' between ten an' twelve, he swings his hammock in th' palachial sinit chamber an' sinks off into dreamless sleep. He may be awakened be Sinitor Tillman pokin' Sinitor Hear in th' eye. This is wan way th' sinit has iv deliberatin'. If so, th' vice prisdint rises fr'm his hammock an' says: 'Th' sinitor will come to order.' He won't, says th' sinitor. 'Oh, very well, says th' prisdint's officer; 'he won't,' an' dhraps off again. It is his jooty to rigorously enforce th' rules iv th' sinit. There are no one. Th' sinit is ruled be courtesy like th' longshoreman's union. Th' vice prisdint is not expected to butt in much. It wud be breach iv sinitoryal courtesy fr him to step down an' part th' sinitor fr'm Texas an' th' sinitor fr'm Injany in th' middle iv a debate under a desk on whether northern gentlemen are more gentlemanly thn southern gentlemen. I shudn't wonder if he tried to do it if he was taught his place with th' leg iv a chair. He isn't even called upon to give a decision. All that his grateful country demands fr'm th' man that she has illvated to this proud position on th' toe iv her boot, is that he shall keep his opynions to himself. An' so he whiles away th' pleasant hours in th' beautiful city iv Wash'nton, an' whin he wakes up he is aether in th' White House or in th' street. It'll niver say annything again th' vice prisdinty. It is a good job an' is richly deserved by aether Hinnerly Gassaway Davis or Charles Fairbanks. An' be hivers, I'll go further an' say it richly deserves aether iv thim."

"Has th' candidates accepted th' nomynation fr prisdint?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"No," said Mr. Dooley, "th' comities haven't med up their minds whether they will give th' dimmycrat nomynation to Rosenfelt an' th' raypublican nomynation to Parker, or vice vasy. It don't make much difference annyway."

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Almost a Vice-Pridential Candidate



The Duties of a Vice-President.



Receiving the Joyous Tidings of the President's Welfare.

ographies today ye'd find at th' end: 'Th' writer will pass over th' closin' years iv Mr. Thurman's career hurriedly. It is enough to say iv this painful peryod that, after a lifetime iv devoted service to his country, th' statesman's declin' days was clouded be a gr-rear sorrow. He become vice prisdint iv th' United States. Oh, how much better 'twere that he shud be sawed off early be th' gr-rear reaper Death, a thint that a life iv honor shud end in ignomy.' It's a terrible thing, I read in th' pa-paer four years ago: 'Foul plot agains Thaydore Rosenfelt. Platt an' Hanna scheme to make him vice prisdint.' I r-read th' other day: 'Attack on Joe Cannon. Odell proposes him fr vice prisdint. Cannon pleadin' with his frinds to save him.' Bimeby whin th' campaign comity runs short

th' ditchry an' firin' thim at us fr'm time to time. Th' candidate fr the vice prisdinty is out in loway yellin' fr'm th' back iv a car or a dhray. He goes to all th' church fairs an' wakes an' appears at public meetin's between a cornet solo an' a glee club. He ought to be a man good at repartee. Our new honored (be some) prisdint had to retort with th' very hands that since have signed th' Pannyma canal bill to a Colorado gentleman who accosted him with a scantling. An' I well raymember another candidate, an' a gr-rear man, too, who replied to a gentleman in Shelbyville who made a rude remark be threaten' him as though he was an open fire place. It was what Hogan calls a fine cut an' incisive reply. Yes, sir, th' candidate fr vice prisdint has a busy time iv it dur-

columns iv th' pa-spers: 'If th' tall, dark gentleman with hazel eyes, black coat an' white vest, who was nomynated at th' convention fr vice prisdint, will call at headquarters, he will hear iv something to his advantage.' So he buys a ticket an' hops to Wash'nton, where he gets a good room suited to his station, right above th' kitchen an' overlookin' a wood yard. Th' prisdint has to live where he is put, but th' vice prisdint is free to go annywhere he likes where they are not partickler. Th' consticoochion provides that th' prisdint shall have to put up with darsky cookin', but th' vice prisdint is permitted to eat out. Ivry mornin' it is his business to call at th' White House an' inquire after th' prisdint's health. Whin told that th' prisdint was niver bet-

An Interesting Letter From Over the Water

London, July 16.

THERE is a very general impression here in London that the present ministry will soon be obliged to resign. For a number of months the conservative party has become more and more unpopular, and at this writing it is difficult for the leaders to muster up sufficient enthusiasm among their followers in parliament to compel them to be present to vote. The country is disgruntled over the heavy burden of taxation which the Boer war has caused, and general disappointment has been expressed at the policy of the government in admitting Chinese coolie labor into South Africa. The trend of public opinion has been shown in a number of by-elections, which have been lost to the conservatives; and a large section of the people are now confidently predicting the early fall of the ministry and the consequent dissolution of parliament.

When this dissolution of parliament takes place and a new election is ordered, the influence of trades unions on British politics will possibly be felt more strongly than at any time in the past. Trades unionists have from time to time been elected to parliament, either on the liberal or on the conservative ticket, but it is only since the last general election that the trades unionists have politically organized to an effective manner, and they are now prepared to contest a large number of seats in the parliament which will soon be formed.

The principal reason for this new activity on the part of trades unionists is to be found in the recent attitude of the British courts toward labor organizations. During the last thirty years the unions have felt themselves secure from attacks by the courts, since the law had apparently fixed their status, and had determined that they could not be sued in a criminal action: either by their own members or by other unions. This security was rudely destroyed, however, a few years ago by the Taff Vale decision. The house of lords, the highest judicial tribunal in the kingdom, decided that actions could be brought against the trades unions by anyone who felt that he had been injured by their action. The result has been to hamper the unions in their work, and to make their position insecure. As the law stands today, it appears that the most peaceful picketing is illegal, and the boycott, even in its mildest and most simple form, cannot safely be used as a weapon. The funds of the unions have been attached, and men who have been contributing to the organizations for years have now discovered that the money which was to be devoted to paying death, sick and superannuated benefits is now confiscated by a decree of the court. Unionists feel that the courts have legalized labor organizations, but have made illegal everything which such organizations must do in order to carry out their purposes. The whole feeling throughout the trades unions during the last three years has therefore been one of uncertainty and anxiety for the future.

The reply of the trades unionists to this attack by the courts was political action, which has taken the shape of united effort in what is called the Labor Representation committee. This committee consists of representatives not only of trades unions, but of socialist societies, affiliated trades councils and co-operative societies; and its purpose is to select labor representatives for parliament, to defray part of their salary during their term in the house of commons, and to unite the unionists of the country in an effort to secure the election of labor members; in other words, the Labor Representation committee, or, as it is abbreviated, the L. R. C., endeavors to unite the labor organizations politically, instead of allowing them to fight their battles singly.

Hitherto these organizations have been successful in electing candidates which have had a large number of members concentrated in certain districts, such as the miners and the textile workers. There has been but little initial action among the unionists. The skilled workers often failing to turn out for candidates who belong to the unskilled trades and vice versa. As a consequence labor candidates were not very strong, and the number of labor men in parliament was limited.

British Trade Unions in Politics.

By John Mitchell.

The activity of an organization like the L. R. C. is all the more important owing to the fact that members of parliament are not paid any salary, but must also defray their election expenses. These expenses amount generally to £600 or £800, or \$5,000 or \$4,000 an election, so that it is impossible for a workman to be elected to the house of commons unless he is financially assisted by his constituents or others. English elections also differ from ours in that the candidate does not necessarily live in the city or district which elects him. The party organization selects a candidate who runs from a certain district, as, say, Battersea or Devonport, and the voters choose from among these candidates, though neither of them may have spent a month of his life in the district which sends him to parliament.

The Labor Representation committee has followed in the footsteps of other political organizations in the United Kingdom. A union desiring to join the committee expresses its intention of doing so, and then puts the question to a referendum vote of its members. If a majority of the members vote for admission to the committee, the union pays the sum of \$3.75 (15s.) for each thousand members. The union then votes upon the question of whether it will collect a fund, and if it is decided in the affirmative, each member of the organization pays 1 shilling (\$0.25) towards a fund to be devoted to running candidates. Of this 25 cents, 2 cents a year per member is paid over to the Labor Representation committee, which undertakes to pay a quarter of the election expenses of all candidates, or as large a part of this as their funds will permit.

It is not the intention of the unionists to put up candidates in every parliamentary district, but only in those places where there is a good chance of gaining the election. In each of these districts there is a local Labor Representation committee, which studies the attitude of the constituency, and if satisfactory makes a request to the L. R. C. to put up a candidate

in that place. The candidate is usually selected by the local Labor Representation committee, and local men are often given a preference. Where there is no strong local man, whose union will support him financially, the national organization sends on a list of available candidates without constituencies and the local selects one among them. The candidates are put forward by the respective unions, and before any candidate is considered his union must guarantee to pay a definite contribution toward his election expenses, which may amount to £200 or £400 or even more. This prevents fictitious candidates from running, and no union can put forward a man until it is prepared to pay all or at least a large part of his expenses.

There are at present eight or ten labor representatives in parliament, a number of whom have been elected on the liberal and conservative tickets. Since the L. R. C. has been formed, five new members have been elected, and at the next general election it is proposed to put forward from forty to fifty candidates. The committee is not affiliated with either the conservative or liberal party, and the candidates are obliged to pledge themselves to remain independent of these two organizations. This does not, however, prevent the unionists from making common cause with one or other of the parties, either in the elections or subsequently. The liberals may be invited to refrain from putting up a candidate in one district, in consideration of the unionists refraining from putting up their candidate in a liberal district, with the result that one unionist and one liberal are elected, whereas if both these parties had candidates in each district, the conservatives might capture both of them.

The Labor Representation committee has grown with great rapidity since the attack on the unions in the Taff Vale decision. In 1901 the unions and societies contributing to the support of the L. R. C. had a membership of only 376,000; in 1902, of only 469,000; while in the beginning of 1904 the membership was

970,000, and at the present time is considerably over 1,000,000. Of this number less than 1-2 per cent belong to the socialist societies, and over 98-2 per cent to trades unions, the number of trades unions affiliated having increased from 41 in 1901 to 165 in 1904.

The L. R. C. is entering into an active propaganda for radical legislation in favor of laboring men. The committee has been fighting hard over the trades disputes bill, which is intended to undo the evil of the Taff Vale decision, and guarantee the funds of the organization from attack. The bill has been postponed for a year, but strong efforts will be made to carry it eventually. The committee also stands for the government ownership of railroads and for government old-age pensions. The railroads, it is claimed, have paid over six billions of dollars in dividends since 1870, have charged excessive freight rates and passenger fares, and have burdened the service with fifty-one separate administrations and with 3,000 separate directors—of whom sixty-six sit in the house of commons and eighty in the house of lords. The committee also demands old-age pensions on behalf of workmen who have become incapacitated by long years of service. It is becoming difficult for a man over 45 years of age to secure employment in industry, and it is claimed that a half of all workmen are so destitute that they must be buried at the expense of the parish. The entire expense of the old-age pension is put at about \$5,000,000 in a year, which is less than a third of the expenditure of the government for military and naval purposes, and amounts to only 1 per cent or 2 per cent of the national income.

The L. R. C. is issuing a series of pamphlets dealing with the political questions of the time, and urging the workmen to secure their political rights. Efforts are being made to secure the registration of all qualified workmen voters, and leaflets are being issued explaining the attitude of the unionists upon every question. It is intended to establish a weekly,

and subsequently a daily, journal with a wide circulation, and to extend the influence of the organization in every possible way. The organization is, of course, still young, but the workmen of the kingdom form a very large section of the population, and it is hoped eventually to secure a large and powerful representation of workmen in the house of commons.

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WOMEN MAKE PAPER MONEY.

Guides at Bureau of Engraving and Printing Are Girls.

(Washington Post.)

The government and the banks, and even the post-offices, would be in a hole for a time if all the women in the bureau of engraving and printing should drop dead all at once. That shop would have to close up pretty quickly. Why, you can't even go over there and look around without a woman to show you. All the guides to the bureau for the benefit of tourists and other ignorant people—which includes all Washington people, for Washington people are the most ignorant people on earth about Washington institutions—all the guides, and there are seven of them, are women, young women and pretty women at that.

And how the people do visit there! Three thousand a week, said a guide. That's 600 a day. And that's one a minute for every work hour of the day. Pretty constant stream of callers that.

Not so many years ago three decrepit old men were the guides. Now the seven are women, which is significant, and one that typifies the work done in the bureau, for here, of the 3,000 employees, more than half are of the feminine persuasion.

These young and good looking guides will explain how American money is printed on the back, then put in cold storage, where it goes through a drying process; then sorted and the imperfect sheets thrown out; then printed on the face, then perforated and put up in packages to be sent to the treasury for the government seal.

They generally tell how useless it would be for any one to try to rob the wagon containing this money. In the first place, because six guards always accompany it; and, in the second place, because the money at this stage of its manufacture wouldn't be any good, anyway.

"It is seven days after a bill is printed on its back before it is printed on the face," said this visitor's guide. "It takes thirty days to make a silver dollar bill, and forty to make a gold one. The gold one is printed three times, twice on one side, because it has to have the word 'gold' and a little splash of gold on this side before the face can be printed."

Then she led the visitor to the framed dollar bills fastened to one of the walls in the hall, and showed these bills, calling special attention to the gold certificate, and then led the way back to the front door and said adieu. It was all over in ten minutes.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

(Chicago News.)

It is up to the head of the household to foot the bills. Most of our earthly pleasures are due to our ignorance.

A man isn't too old to learn if he isn't too old to get married.

A man who can induce others to walk into his trap is a strategist.

Religion makes a mighty poor shroud after it has been worn as a cloak.

If a man's credit isn't good at the corner grocery he must trust to luck.

When a woman can't think of anything more to say she begins to ask questions.

It is wonderful how a ninety-eight-pound woman can boss a 200-pound husband around without half trying.

When angry turn your back to the other fellow and walk straight ahead while you count half a million.

After listening patiently to a lot of has-beens telling what they used to be, David said as his haste, "All men are fishermen."

JUDGE PARKER AT HOME

Some Stories Related
...by His Neighbors...

(Pittsburg Dispatch.)

Parker stories are scarce. There is no public man about whom fewer anecdotes are told. This is due largely to his reserved life and reticence, although no one loves a good joke or story better.

One is related at the judge's expense. A very able New York attorney, who was quite deaf and very sensitive, was arguing a case before the Court of Appeals. He dwelt at length upon a fundamental law principle. Finally Judge Parker interrupted.

"It would seem, Brother—, that you infer that this court is not well versed in this elementary law point."

Now, the attorney didn't catch what was said, but he made it a rule to agree always with what the court said. So, smiling and bowing, he said:

"Precisely, Your Honor, precisely. You have stated the proposition correctly."

The court laughed, Judge Parker smiled and the lawyer continued his argument.

Out at the general store at Esopus the village wisecracks gather each night to discuss the events of the day. On every night save Friday, by the light of a very smelly oil lamp, they talk Judge Parker. On that night they talk something else, for Judge Parker invariably is present.

To the simple minds of the village Judge Parker is certain to be the next president. It would be high treason, lese majeste and horse theft, to hold otherwise. They all talk of "when the judge is down to Washington," and they often refer to "President Parker."

One of the shrewdest of the old wisecracks is "Uncle John." He is a tall, angular farmer who wears a small bunch of whiskers on the point of his chin. His

clothing is homespun, and he wears huge felt boots. He is the hottest Parker man in the country.

"Reckon I'll go down to the 'nauguration,'" he remarked.

"Inauguration of whom?" Inquired the writer.

"Humph! Who'd you think? Why, the judge, of course!"

"Would the judge make a good president, Uncle John?"

"Why, of course he will! Why, land's sakes, he's got the finest bunch of Herefords in the hull of York State! Will he make a good president? Humph!"

"Uncle John" has an old beaver hat. "I'm calker-latin" t' wear it th' 'nauguration," he said. "Th' judge has one, too. He got his'n when I got mine, long about thirty years ago."

On a little plank sign above the dock at the foot of Rosemont is the sign:

THE KINGSTON NAVIGATION COMPANY.
A. B. PARKER, FREIGHT AGENT.

The villagers cannot see any joke in this. He simply lets the little freight boat use his dock for the accommodation of his neighbors, and one of his men attends to the freight. And sometimes, when the man is very busy, "Freight Agent Parker" handles a few pieces of freight himself.

The judge's mother, Mrs. Harriet Stratton Parker, lives at Derby, Conn., but spends the summer months

at Rosemont. She is of Puritan stock and a firm believer in temperance and humility.

When ever she sees something printed about her distinguished son she writes him to beware of pride and urges him not to become too fond of worldly things.

She also lectures him frequently on temperance, and the judge listens gravely. He is a very abstemious man, even in awhile indulging in a Scotch highball at his dinner.

"Mother is the best mother in the world," he often says. Then, with an amused twinkle, "and she always used the best and strongest switches."

PREPARED FOR EVENTUALITIES.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

We have it by way of St. Petersburg that an order of the military commander permits the inhabitants to remain at Vladivostok on condition that they deposit 432 pounds of flour, seventy-two pounds of buckwheat, and twenty-seven pounds of salt as a guarantee of their ability to withstand eventualities. Why so much salt? Do the Vladivostokians expect to withstand eventualities by pickling themselves? In that case, why not substitute embalming fluid for salt?

GOOD SELLING POINTS.

(Buffalo Express.)

An exchange says the Japanese soldier has muscles like whips, is a sure shot, has a good eye for landmarks, sleeps only three hours out of the twenty-four, is cleanly and patriotic and costs the nation only nine cents a day. Sounds as if some big department store had just received a choice lot of Japanese soldiers and was bound to have a run on them.